

WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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NO. 5.

RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

October 30, 1847.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr. D. Cook, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb School in this City, is about to visit the State in North Carolina, with some of his pupils, for the purpose of illustrating the progress of this unfortunate class in the State, and to diffuse more generally in relation to the subject of deafness, viz: Fayetteville, Clinton, Winston, Kennesville, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, Wintler, Williamston and

the public, that wherever Mr. Cook exhibits, that it will be found expressing, and that no one can witness the progress of those in knowledge and skill, and the beautiful figure of speech, are said "to be, and speak with the hand"—surprise, and triumphs of inventive benevolence, and Mr. Cook, and his interesting Puns and hospitality for which our good

Presbytery of Orange met in this City, last. The attendance of the Clergy of the State meets in Fayetteville, day.

WILMOT PROVISIO.

The longest Locofoco Counties in New York and Delaware, have, in their late Conventions, formally endorsed the Wilmot Proviso. Counties gave Mr. Polk more than any in mind?

HEATH, Esq. has been appointed by the Court of the first Judicial Circuit, LAW, elected to Congress.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The reader's attention to the Proceedings of the Whig meeting in Encombe, contained in No. where, could the ball have been with more propriety, than in that Whig County. By a steady adherence to conservative principles, North Carolina, for herself a renown as wide as the spirit of our Encombe friends, a cheering response throughout the State, all have another of those glorious Whig which has given such an upward and

our Whig friends throughout the State, earnest to buckle on their armor for Spain. Let them consult in the several States, to determine as to their choice of a no to the most convenient time of holding. And, when enough is known to any degree of accuracy, the "Central" will name a day for the meeting in this

HIGH COMPLIMENT.

It is said that useful and patriotic class, be it said, that among all the men who distinguished as deserters from the army, not after of all the soldiers published for orders, not one is a Printer—and it Printers in the army are very numerous.

corner-stone of a Monument to the Memory of Washington was laid, amidst immense numbers, in the City of New York, on the 22d, the anniversary of the surrender. It is said that when the Monument is completed, it will be seen by Ships 50 miles at sea.

McINTOSH seems to have been peculiarly in the last war with Great Britain he was the neck, and his life was despaired of, and Palo Alto he received two severe wounds, one in the arm and the other in the weapon passing entirely through his withstanding his neck was stiff and his eyes, he returned, says the Charleston at his own solicitation, to the head of his to find a grave under the very walls of

A GREAT SPEECH.

Episcopal General Convention, now sitting in New York, the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, of New York, (a native of Newbern, N. C.) delivered a speech "retained the fixed attention of the Convention for four and a half hours." At its close, the Rev. Dr. felt was shown by an immediate motion to reflect upon it. It was the most powerful and eloquent speech he had ever listened to. It was in a universal buzz of excitement that was against Bishop Onderdonk's restoration of the Episcopal office.

It is in mind, that it was a Democrat who offered the Wilmot Proviso—a Democrat who offered a Democrat who renewed it last winter, was carried through a Democratic House of Representatives, comprising a majority of sixty! It is in mind, that this Democratic measure is a "pledge of discord" that is to endanger the peace and bring the interests of the South in

LOOKING AHEAD!

This is a sea-faring phrase, which, like many others from the same vocabulary, has been adopted by landsmen as a figurative expression of frequent and easy application. The ambitious Office-seeker, for instance, during every squall that agitates the political sea, keeps a sharp look-out ahead, not to guard the vessel of State from the rocks and quick-sands, but to secure a snug berth for himself, in case a superior officer be swept from the deck. The merchant looks out ahead, when he ships a cargo of Flour or Cotton to be bonded in Europe. The legal pettifogger looks ahead, when he lights the torch of legal contention, in the hope of securing the job of extinguishing it. The Quack looks ahead, also, when he frightens a patient into a fever, and then drags him to death for the laudable purpose of saving his life. And, so does the lover, when he takes good care to ascertain the state of a lady's fortune before "popping the question." The mother looks ahead, when her daughter exhibits her accomplishments in public; and so does the Printer, when he demands a year's subscription in advance.

But of all the look-ahead people, that we ever heard of, a certain Ledy, who was in the habit of buying articles that she did not want, merely because she could get them cheap, bears off the palm. On one occasion, she brought home an old cast-off Door-plate, with a name engraved on it.

"Do tell me, my love," inquired her husband, on being invited to applaud her purchases, "if it be your intention to become a dealer in old brass? Of what possible use can this be?"

"Bless me!" replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to 'look ahead' and buy things against the time of need. Now, who knows, my darling, but you may die and I marry a man with the same name as that on this door-plate? Only think what a saving there would be!"

The argument was unanswerable, and the husband of course, was silent; but he probably thought to himself, "this is looking ahead with a vengeance!"

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The "New York Express" remarks that the result of the elections which has been held in various States during the present month, notwithstanding the defeat of the Whig Candidates for Governor in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Georgia, is, upon the whole, gratifying and encouraging to the Whigs, in all the substantial elements of power, in the States where elections have taken place.

To sum up the results of the various contests, we may first mention that Maryland gives us four Whig members of Congress, out of six members elected, a clear gain of two, and insuring a Whig majority in the House of Representatives, in the next Congress; besides increasing the Whig majority in the Legislature, and rendering certain the election of a Whig to the United States Senate, for six years from March 4th, 1849.

Georgia, instead of a Legislature divided against itself, as the last was, with a Loco Foco Senate and a Whig House, now elects a Whig majority in each branch; thus insuring the election of two Whig Senators to the Senate of the United States, for the term of six years, respectively from March 4th, 1847, and 1849.

In Pennsylvania the Whigs retain their majority in the Senate, and the House will probably contain a sufficient number of Conservatives to act with the Whigs on many important questions.

Ohio, which last year had a Senate at first tied, and afterwards Loco Foco by absenteeism, or vacancy, is now Whig by a majority in both branches of the Legislature. This election is important, as a new appointment for representation in the Legislature for the next ten years, is to be made by the Legislature now elected.

Florida, for the first time since her admission into the Union, has elected a majority of Whigs to the Legislature, and the large Whig majority elected to the Senate renders probable the election of a Whig United States Senator, by the Legislature next year.

Thus, in four of the five States in which elections have been held this month, has the national administration been condemned by the people, in the election of Legislatures, a majority of whom are Whigs and whose influence, besides the hearing they must have in the Senate of the United States, cannot fail to facilitate the future success of the Whig cause in coming elections.

The "New World" must be held responsible for the following: A few years since, when Rev. Dr. Hawks, the celebrated Episcopal clergyman, was about leaving New York for the South, he was waited upon by the vestrymen of a small church in Westchester county, and urgently solicited to take charge of the same. The Rev. Dr. graciously received the Committee, but respectfully declined the proposal, urging as a chief objection, that the salary, though liberal for the parish which they represented, would be inadequate for his expenses, having a considerable family of small children to educate and provide for. One of the Committee replied, "The Lord will take care of them; he has promised to hear the young ravens when they cry, and provide for them." "Very true," said the reverend gentleman, "but he has not promised to provide for the young Hawks."

In the storming of Molino del Rey, Major SUMNER, with his dragoons, charged a heavy column of the enemy's lancers. In doing so, they had to pass under a heavy fire from the enemy's works. The following incident connected with this charge, is told by the correspondent of the Delta. It is not uncommon in history for horses to show such discipline:

"While the cavalry were passing in front of the enemy, in order to charge the column of lancers, they were not under the fire more than ten seconds, and, during that time, they sustained a loss of six officers wounded, thirty-two privates killed and wounded, and a loss of one hundred and five horses. There were but two officers that did not have their horses shot under them; but there is one thing very remarkable, that the horse from which the riders had been shot, wheeled and moved with the same regularity as though they had been mounted, until they came to halt from the charge, when they all kept on in a body in direction of the enemy."

MR. WEBSTER—THE WAR POWER.

Mr. WEBSTER, in his late Speech, makes the following remarks upon the power of the President as Commander-in-Chief. He is clearly of opinion that the power of the President is subordinate to that of Congress, a point upon which we have been surprised to find doubts, even in the minds of some intelligent men:

"It must be admitted to be the clear intent of the Constitution, that no foreign war should exist without the assent of Congress. This was meant as a restraint on the Executive power. But if, when a war has once begun, the President may continue it as long as he pleases, and prosecute it for whatever purpose he pleases, free of all control of Congress, then it is clear that the war power is substantially in his own single hand. Nothing will be done by a wise Congress hastily or rashly; nothing that partakes of the nature of violence or recklessness; a high and delicate regard must of course be had for the honor and credit of the nation; but after all, if the war shall become odious to the people, if they shall disapprove the objects for which it appears to be prosecuted, then it will be the bounden duty of their Representatives in Congress to demand of the President a full statement of his objects and purposes. And if these purposes shall appear to them not to be founded in the public good, and consistent with the honor and character of the country, then it will be their duty to put an end to it, by the exercise of their constitutional authority. If this be not so, then the whole balance of the Constitution is overturned, and all just restraints on the Executive power, in a matter of the highest concern to the peace and happiness of the country, entirely destroyed. If we do not maintain this doctrine—if it is not so—if Congress, in whom the war-making power is expressly made to reside, is to have no voice in the declaration or continuance of war—if it is not to judge of the propriety of beginning or carrying it on—then we depart at once, and broadly, from the Constitution."

THE WHIG VICTORY IN GEORGIA.

The "Savannah Republican," in announcing the gratifying intelligence, that the Whigs of Georgia have elected a majority of members in both branches of the Legislature, says:

"This is a victory worth having. It gives us two United States Senators, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, for six years, three or four Judges of Superior Courts, Solicitor Generals, State Officers, &c. &c. and, above all, it insures to the State of Georgia, a continuance of that Whig policy under which she has prospered so abundantly."

OUR INDEMNITY.

The last National Intelligencer contains a communication on the subject of our relations with Mexico which we have little doubt was written by Mr. Waddy Thompson. Speaking of our prospect of getting an indemnity for the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the Mexican war, the writer says:

"All efforts to procure funds from Mexicans to pay the expenses of the war, to a considerable amount, will end in failure. Goods may be sent there and the duties paid on them, but when the drawback is deducted for goods sold our own army very little will be left. As to levying contributions in any other way it cannot be done, for the simple reason that they have no money. They are poor, indolent and unproductive people. There are not twenty wealthy Mexicans in the whole Republic. If the property of the Church is seized, that property consists mainly in houses in the cities and estates in the country, which, for twenty reasons, will not bring money—the first of which is that the money is not in the country—and the jewels and church ornaments will be secreted."

"If an adequate force is sent to Mexico, the drain of specie which will be thereby caused will seriously affect our monetary system. This may be in some small degree prevented, or rather postponed, by authorizing our commanders in Mexico to send bills on England. But these bills must be paid in specie or its equivalent, and the balance in England against us will thus be increased. This difficulty should already have been provided for, by the extraordinary flow of specie to our country for provisions. The state of things no longer exists. The last suspension of the Bank of England, which continued for twenty-two years, was caused by the disbursement of specie in a foreign war. Whatever specie we send to Mexico is lost to us; there is no returning tide to bring it back."

A striking instance of the advantageous use of Letheon, in rendering the patient insensible to the pains of a severe surgical operation, was exhibited at Morristown, New Jersey, last week. It is thus related in the "Newark Advertiser":

The operation was performed by Mr. G. F. J. Colburn. It consisted in cutting open the nail on the second finger of the right hand, for the purpose of removing a splinter of wood which had been torn out of it. The patient had been opened the whole length, as the splinter was forced under it so far as to be impossible to remove it in the ordinary way by taking hold of the end and pulling it out, thus rendering it one of the most painful operations in surgery.

The patient was a girl working for one of our citizens. After inhaling the Letheon for about two minutes, she appeared to be in a state of perfect resignation, a smile settling upon her countenance. The operator then taking her finger, preparatory to the operation, she raised her head and looked inquisitively at him, as much as to say, "What do you want with my finger?" Upon asking her if she was willing he should take the splinter out, she smilingly replied, "Yes!" Mr. C. then with a snapper opened the nail, and inserting a pair of tweezers, instantly removed the splinter. During the operation, which lasted two minutes, the patient looked on smilingly, exclaiming, "The Doctor has mesmerized me. When asked if it hurt her, she replied, 'No, I did not feel it. All present appeared to be perfectly satisfied she did not suffer any pain.'"

DEATH OF LIEUT. JOHN B. BEATTY.—We regret to learn, from a letter received in this place from Capt. Kirkpatrick of the Cumberland and Biaden Company of N. C. Volunteers, dated at Bristol's Mills, near Saltillo, Sept. 19th, that Lieut. John B. Beatty, son of John D. Beatty, Esq. of Biaden county, died at that place on the 13th Sep. Capt. Kirkpatrick mentions that he had been sick ever since his arrival in Mexico, and no persuasions of his friends could induce him to quit the service and return home. Capt. B. had remained properly enclosed in a tin and a wooden coffin, and entrusted to the care of Capt. Biadlock, of the Yancey Company, to bring to his native place.

Capt. Biadlock was on his return home, having regained his command. Capt. Kirkpatrick's Company were all well, except Lieut. Dunham, who was sick, but not dangerously, and Duncan Johnson, who had been quite sick, but was going again.

Fayetteville Observer.

The population of London now is about 2,250,000 souls!

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1847.

The War—the Administration—Walker in Wall Street—More Money wanted—Scene in Tammany Hall, among the "Harmonians" (&c. etc. etc.)

Within the last two or three days, the reception of further intelligence from the Seat of War, has relieved the public mind of the anxiety that was beginning to be felt for the fate of the Army under Gen. Scott. At length our legions "revel in the Halls of the Montezumas," but at a terribly bloody price, and we know not, nevertheless, that at this moment, they, even in the midst of their sanguinary victories, are not in the most imminent peril—a mere handful as they are, in a City, with two hundred thousand enemies within its walls. It seems almost incredible that Scott, with only six thousand men, attempted to enter the City all—and when we reflect upon the masterly manner in which he effected his entrance, we feel proud of the prowess of our gallant countrymen. They have achieved deeds that will live in the memories of future generations, and the daring courage they have evinced, while surrounded on all sides by the exasperated foe, has never been excelled even in the most brilliant campaigns of European Generals. That gallant six thousand, to accomplish what they have done, must possess all the self-sacrificing devotion and all the contempt for personal privation that distinguished the soldiers of Sweden, when led from their Northern homes on to Southern conquest by Charles XII. The enthusiasm, the patriotism, and the noble daring they have displayed, were not surpassed by the soldiers of Bonaparte—and, with equal truth, it may be said that the Iron Duke himself never commanded a more unflinching, stern, unconquerable phalanx, than that which the victorious Scott has led on to the Mexican Capital. Nay, the American Army has surpassed all these, in the eyes of the Christian world, for they have conquered, but not destroyed—they have advanced to the enemy's capital, but not to desecrate her temples, her homes—not to put women and children mercilessly to the sword—to plunder, neither to destroy. Though their ground was disputed, such as it was, and, moreover, after having entered the City itself, and there stood from the house-tops—with every provocation for summary vengeance and retribution—yet it is, indeed, a glorious spectacle to behold, amid these scenes of personal privation that distinguished them in doing; and instead of punishing the stubborn City, we see them protecting the property of its people, and maintaining the public peace—in short, pursuing a line of conduct that could have been expected only from a liberating, not a conquering and invading Army. We see war in the City of Mexico, in its mildest phase; but oh! Heaven, what a horrid, blood-chilling scene, without its gates, they have advanced to the enemy's capital, but not to desecrate her temples, her homes—not to put women and children mercilessly to the sword—to plunder, neither to destroy. Though their ground was disputed, such as it was, and, moreover, after having entered the City itself, and there stood from the house-tops—with every provocation for summary vengeance and retribution—yet it is, indeed, a glorious spectacle to behold, amid these scenes of personal privation that distinguished them in doing; and instead of punishing the stubborn City, we see them protecting the property of its people, and maintaining the public peace—in short, pursuing a line of conduct that could have been expected only from a liberating, not a conquering and invading Army. We see war in the City of Mexico, in its mildest phase; but oh! 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